

Business Notices.

GRINN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EXPOSURE.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

There is something indescribably elegant and attractive in the appearance of the new fur goods.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

HATS! CAPS! FURS!—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
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SILKS.—\$20.00 worth RICH DRESS SILKS at 10¢ per yard. Also, a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

BURKE SHAW'S & M. E. TOWLE & CO.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

STATIONER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

WILDER PATENT FIREWORKS.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
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PLAID ROBES AT 25 CENTS.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

10,000 LADIES WANTED.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
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BARGAINS IN CARPETING.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

BLANKETS.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
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TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

TONIC QUINQUA CURE FOR DYSPEPTICS.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

Dr. S. F. Fitch, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption."—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
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BUTCHER'S HAIR DYE.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPES.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
Ladies' Fur Caps, comprising Mink, Sable, Seal, and Fox. Also, a large stock of fur robes, cloaks, and stoles, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. The goods are all of the highest quality, and are offered at very low prices. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

A WORK ON THE HISTORY, PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE CHOLERA DISEASE.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
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We have observed on several occasions that the European press has been in the habit of publishing false and misleading reports.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
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It is well known to the public that the associated press have arranged with the provincial lines for the instant transmission of the European news on the arrival of the steamers at Halifax.—The undersigned has for sale a large stock of fur goods, including the following:—
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New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1855.

The only act of importance done by the Aldermen last night was the increasing of the salary of the chief engineer of the fire department from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per annum.

THE STATE.

As the contest on the State ticket (except for one Judge of Appeals) is entirely between the Republicans and the Know-Nothings—both Softs and Hards being a long way behind either—we compare in the following table the reports: pluralities for Preston King with those for Headley. It will of course be understood that many of these will be materially varied by later returns.

King over Headley.	Headley over King.
Albany.....1,000	Albany.....3,200
Bongno.....1,200	Chautauque.....500
Cattaraugus.....500	Columbia.....400
Cayuga.....500	Columbia.....400
Chemung.....1,000	Clinton.....400
Chenango.....1,000	Franklin.....400
Columbia.....1,000	Greene.....900
Delaware.....400	Kings.....4,000
Dutchess.....300	Livingston.....400
Essex.....200	Montgomery.....400
Fulton.....500	New York.....14,000
Genesee.....400	Ontario.....400
Herkimer.....500	Orleans.....100
Jefferson.....2,000	Putnam.....100
Lewis.....300	Queens.....1,000
Madison.....1,500	Rensselaer.....2,750
Monroe.....1,100	Richmond.....400
Niagara.....200	Rockland.....700
Oneida.....200	Schenectady.....500
Orange.....1,000	Suffolk.....1,000
Orangetown.....1,000	Sullivan.....300
Oswego.....3,000	Sullivan.....200
Saratoga.....25	Steuben.....1,000
St. Lawrence.....3,000	Tompkins.....1,000
Tioga.....1,400	Ulster.....3,000
Wayne.....800	Washington.....1,200
Westchester.....1,400	Warren.....800
Yates.....1,000	Westchester.....1,500

King.....31,641 Headley.....43,650

Headley (apparently) elected by some 12,000. Of course, the reader understands that much of the above is guess-work, founded on vague rumors and partial returns. We think, however, that the Know-Nothings have elected all their State Ticket but Campbell for Judge of Appeals.

SENATORS.—We do not reprint our table of Senators, for it is not yet complete; but our dispatch from Cattaraugus insures one more Republican Senator—Roderick White in place of Porter Welch (K. N.). From the XXXIII District, composed of Chautauque and Cattaraugus Counties, Mr. White has a reputed majority of 1,000 in Cattaraugus, which Chautauque will reduce but not overcome.

There is some doubt as to Dr. Brandreth's election in Westchester, &c. It may be that James Rider (Temperance) is chosen in the 1st District over Furman, Hard, but probably Furman is elected. Rider leads in Suffolk County.

John C. Kelly (Soft) is probably chosen from Dutchess and Columbia, instead of Wetmore, K. N. The Essex and Schenectady Districts are still in doubt.

ASSEMBLY.—It is morally certain that no party will have a majority in our next Assembly. The three parties will divide nearly as follows:

Republican.	K. N.	Hard & Soft.
Albany.....2	Albany.....2	Albany.....2
Bongno.....2	Chautauque.....2	Chemung.....2
Cattaraugus.....2	Cayuga.....2	Columbia.....2
Cayuga.....2	Columbia.....2	Delaware.....2
Chemung.....2	Dutchess.....2	Dutchess.....2
Chenango.....2	Franklin.....2	Greene.....2
Columbia.....2	Greene.....2	Kings.....2
Delaware.....2	Herkimer.....2	Jefferson.....2
Dutchess.....2	Kings.....2	Lewis.....2
Essex.....2	Livingston.....2	Lewis.....2
Fulton & Hamilton.....2	New York.....2	Montgomery.....2
Genesee.....2	Rensselaer.....2	Orangetown.....2
Herkimer.....2	Richmond.....2	Rockland.....2
Jefferson.....2	Schenectady.....2	Schenectady.....2
Livingston.....2	Suffolk.....2	Suffolk.....2
Madison.....2	Sullivan.....2	Sullivan.....2
Monroe.....2	Steuben.....2	Steuben.....2
Niagara.....2	Tompkins.....2	Tompkins.....2
Oneida.....2	Ulster.....2	Ulster.....2
Orange.....2	Westchester.....2	Westchester.....2
Orangetown.....2	Yates.....2	Yates.....2
Oswego.....2	Albany.....2	Albany.....2
Saratoga.....2	Albany.....2	Albany.....2
St. Lawrence.....2	Albany.....2	Albany.....2
Tioga.....2	Albany.....2	Albany.....2
Wayne.....2	Albany.....2	Albany.....2
Westchester.....2	Albany.....2	Albany.....2
Yates.....2	Albany.....2	Albany.....2

Total.....44

—There will be a few changes on the complete returns; but the three parties will stand very nearly as above.

ORGANIZING CONGRESS.

Messrs. Thomas R. Whitney and Bayard Clarke, M. C.'s elect from this State, "solicit" a meeting of those "Members of Congress who have been chosen as Representatives of the American people" in the Representatives' Hall, Washington, on Thursday, the 29th inst.

Messrs. Whitney and Clarke were elected last Fall as Whigs as well as Know-Nothings, each having received what he called a regular Whig nomination. Mr. Whitney was advertised from day to day in our columns as the regular Whig candidate. We could not exclude the advertisement, but we exposed its falsehood. They now unite in repudiating all obligation to any party but that which they softly designate as representing "the American people."

It is as well to call things by their right names. There is an intrigue on foot to give a Silver-Gray complexion to the organization of the new House by making Solomon G. Haven of the late law-firm of "Fillmore, Hall and Haven," Buffalo, its Speaker. To its success it is deemed necessary that a party of the Opposition shall be allowed to participate in the nomination, though the excluded Members are expected to help elect him. This move of Messrs. Whitney and Clarke is intended to promote this intrigue, though these gentlemen (or at least Mr. Clarke) may not be aware of it.

—The most numerous party in the new House will be the Nebraska Democrats, one hundred and strong, composed in good part of old Members, and led by veterans of consummate tact and eminent ability. They can only be defeated by a concentration of the Opposition vote on common candidates for Speaker and Clerk. Whoever, therefore, shall attempt to divide the Opposition force and present by a partial caucus candidates for the leading positions in whose selection the residue of the Opposition have no voice, and who may very probably be obnoxious to that residue, (else why is the trick of nominating by a partial caucus resorted to?) is grasping at an unfair advantage at the risk of throwing the Organization and the Committees into the hands of the contrivers and supporters of the Nebraska Liquidity.

—There is very much more suggested by this proposition of two new Members from our State; but we desire harmony in the ranks of the Opposition, and will say no more than seems absolutely

necessary. Be it distinctly understood that we object to no candidate for Speaker or Clerk who may be fairly selected by a majority vote of all those whose aid is required to elect him. Let him be so chosen, and we know he will be sound on the great question of Freedom for Kansas, which, in our view, is the pillar and ground of the true "American policy." We ask nothing more.

LIQUOR AND LAW.

The Election being over, we trust the Court of Appeals will now realize the urgent necessity which exists for a hearing and adjudication as to the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. At present, we have a most important act of our last Legislature systematically defied and violated under the sanction of the Justices of a single district (the 11th), which we are confident is the only district in which such a decision could have been obtained; while Judges in other districts have already intimated, in charges to Grand Juries and otherwise, their conviction that the act in all its main features is entirely constitutional. We have reason to believe that those of the 11th district will soon give a decision to that effect.

A new Legislature has just been chosen, which will be urged to modify or repeal the Prohibitory Law; and it is manifestly proper that the Court of Appeals, having a case which involves the constitutionality of the act on its calendar, should take it up and decide it, thereby indicating to the new Legislature the line which judicially separates constitutional from unconstitutional restriction. If the law may properly deny to ninety-nine men out of a hundred legal impunity in the Liquor Traffic, yet may not withhold that same privilege from the hundredth man, we wish to know precisely on what ground it may make this distinction.

If all legislation in restraint of avarice pandering to vicious appetite be wrong, the Legislature should understand that fact and shape its action accordingly. We trust the Court of Appeals will realize the urgent propriety of an early and thorough consideration of all the points of objection made to the constitutionality of Liquor Prohibition and to that of various provisions and clauses of the present act. And especially do we urge adjudication on the monstrous decisions of some among our lower Judges by which the clause relative to "imported" liquors is made to nullify the whole act and stultify its authors. If it be indeed law that our legislature, by providing that the prohibitions of this act shall not conflict with the acts of Congress taxing the importation of Spirituous Liquors, did not only authorize the sale of imported liquors anywhere and any how, in defiance of half a dozen express provisions of this same act, but actually compel (see Recorder Smith's decision in the Astor-house case) any prosecutor of a law-defying rum-seller to prove that said rum-seller's "Boston Par-ticular" and "Jersey Lightning" was not imported, then is it indeed time that our language should be remodeled, and such senses applied to the various words that it will be possible for a Legislature to denounce a misdemeanor and prescribe penalties for those who commit it without thereby allowing every one to do so with perfect impunity. We plead for an early and authoritative adjudication of the main question and all its important incidents. If the Legislature indeed cannot forbid the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, let the fact and the reasons for it be promptly and conclusively established. Any change would be preferable to the state of anarchy and doubt which now unhappily prevails. Will not the Court of Appeals end it?

SLAVERY IN FREE STATES.

We give place in another part of this paper to the letter of a citizen of Indiana, who endeavors at once to overthrow the views of THE TRIBUNE and to defend Gov. Wright for his recent cowardly attempt to surrender the Rev. T. B. McCormick to take his trial in Kentucky, on an indictment which Mr. McCormick declares to have been fraudulently procured for the crime of inciting or aiding slaves to take possession of themselves and become freemen. Our correspondent somewhat weakens his argument, it is true, by admitting that he is not acquainted with the previous discussions of the points on which he proposes to instruct the public; but, as other intelligent men may be in the same unfortunate position, we will briefly state the argument covering the general question.

The constitutional provision under which Gov. Powell called upon Gov. Wright to surrender McCormick for trial, is found in the second section of the fourth article of the federal Constitution; it is as follows:

"A person charged with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State shall, on demand of the executive of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

It is assumed that, as the inciting or aiding of slaves to run away is a crime under the laws of Kentucky, the Governor of Indiana is bound to deliver up McCormick to take his trial for that crime. But this is to give a perverted and intolerable scope to the constitutional provision, of which it is impossible that either the intention or the letter should stretch so far. It cannot be understood to recognize as crimes those acts which are declared to be such by the arbitrary, or accidental, or unjust, legislation of this or that State; but only those which are crimes essentially—evils in themselves—offenses against the universal sense and conscience of civilized society. If, for instance, supposing that one State had enacted witchcraft to be a felony, a woman indicted as a witch should escape thence into another State, the Governor's requisition for her surrender ought to be disregarded, for the reason that witchcraft is not essentially a crime, and therefore cannot be included under the constitutional provision in question. Precisely the same is the case with the aiding of enslaved persons to obtain their freedom. That is a crime in Kentucky, indeed, but not in common sense or justice. In truth, it is not only not a criminal act, but in itself virtuous and laudable; and a requisition for a person accused of having committed it, should no more be regarded than one for a witch or a conjurer.

Such, we submit, is the only constitutional ground in the premises; and if Gov. Wright had possessed a little clearness of judgment and a little manly independence of soul, he would have taken another. The argument adduced by our correspondent from the polygamists of Utah does not affect it. If Utah is admitted into the Union, it can only be on the ground that polygamy is not essentially a crime; for assuredly a people of criminals could never be allowed to form a State in the national federation. We trust that ground will never be taken by Congress and the Executive; but should it be, no State ought ever afterward to expect the extradition of a bigamist; for the act of admission will be equivalent to the declaration that bigamy is not a crime in itself, but only such by mere local and accidental law.

Such, in our view, is the only tenable exposition of the clause of the Constitution which we have quoted; and those who desire to investigate the matter more in detail will do well to consult the correspondence of Gov. Seward with the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, as given in the second volume of that statesman's recently published works.

But even if Gov. Wright had not the intelligence or the courage to treat the question in this manner, we submit that a decent regard for the rights of a citizen of Indiana—in a slave case especially—required that, before proceeding to comply with the Kentucky requisition, he should have taken means to ascertain that the indictment on which it was based was honestly and justly procured. If the story of Mr. McCormick is true, as we believe, it would have been a small matter to ascertain that for years he had not been in Kentucky, and could not have been guilty of the offense charged against him. There is nothing new and nothing dangerous in so treating a requisition from another State; we have known it to be done in several instances without harm either to the Union or the universe; and for Gov. Wright to have followed in the same path, would certainly not have diminished men's respect for him now, or their esteem for him hereafter. But instead of thus standing erect, he preferred to crouch and crawl at the feet of the Kentucky slave-catchers, and let him be esteemed accordingly.

THE STANDING OF EUROPEAN HOUSES.—In the present condition of monetary affairs the utmost anxiety is naturally felt in business circles all over the world to form a correct estimate of the position of those leading houses upon whose stability that of the business world so much depends. This is a question of the highest importance at a moment like this, when one of the most formidable waves ever recorded by ancient or modern history has broken upon the world, threatening with its inevitable concomitants—in the shape of pecuniary sacrifices and famine prices of the necessities of life—to disturb the arrangements of labor and shake the world's financial equilibrium. It is a question of still more practical importance when it is considered that, however complicated the world's business ramifications, the houses whose bills are considered good as cash are few in number. It is therefore important to consider to what extent the resources of these few houses may be affected. Let us begin by placing this broad fact before us: That this natural anxiety to have a thorough understanding of the position of those to whom we intrust our property has led in this country to the wholesome caution of laying the balance sheets of our banks, and in Europe those of the leading banks of England and of the public banks of Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, and Vienna, open to the inspection of the public. Indeed, the straightforwardness given to their dealings by the publicity has most powerfully contributed in times of pressure and panic to allay the fears of the timorous, and to invigorate the confidence of the stout-hearted. We may, indeed, question their ability to weather one or the other financial storm, but we are rarely tortured with doubts about the real character of their resources. These stand before the eyes and judgment of the world.

But not so with the great establishments of capitalists and financiers. Yet the influence they exercise should command still greater caution. While that of banks is chiefly local, that of these establishments is universal. The bulk of bills in circulation to facilitate the barter trade in the various products of Nature and the manifold labors of man are chiefly drawn upon a small body of financiers and merchants. Some are considered first-rate—as Rothschild, Baring, and a few others; yet let any one attempt to give the precise particulars of their houses and it will soon be discovered how little is actually known about the real springs which keep these first-rate machines in such world-famed movement.

Of course in the instance of these few houses some data at least exist upon which a certain structure of confidence is made to rest. But even in these instances the data are vague and to a great extent unreliable, as they do not proceed—as in the case of banks—from authentic documentary sources, but simply from reports either idly or for a purpose circulated, or from superficial inferences drawn from the appearance of their transactions and the prestige with which those appearances are surrounded by fancy and speculation.

But if little be known of the real positions of these leading houses, the knowledge of those of inferior rank is still less. We all remember how, in the great crisis of 1847 and 1848, one house after another fell. When the books of the Reid, Irvings, Gowers, and the like, were examined, the world was staggered to find that for years past these houses had been in a state of hopeless insolvency. In all these instances the fact loomed forth that while a man usually scrutinizes the character of a friend, and the chances of repayment before he aids him with even the smallest loan, men have been intrusting thousands to persons who were not friends but strangers, whose characters they could not read and whose resources they could not investigate. But even the warning thus given has not led to any healthy rule of investigation into the business resources of those houses that did not fall at the time, as is too painfully evidenced in the case of Paul, Strahan & Co. The crisis was not traced to the rottenness of principle in the men and the false pretense under which they obtained credit, but simply to some vague general notions of periodical irruptions inseparable from the soundest mercantile system. But the position of business houses remains in the same state of obscurity and doubt. No eye of scrutiny rests on the financing establishments as on banks; yet they make equal claims on the confidence of the world. Though these claims may differ in degree they do not in importance. Now, to take an eminent illustration as regards the leading financial house of the world, the Rothschilds, the most exaggerated notions prevail as to the extent of their resources. Their interest of course is to keep as little cash as possible uninvested. Their average amount of gold bars in the Ghetto of Frankfurt does not exceed a couple of millions of dollars. All turns therefore on the character of their investments. These are principally in European securities and railway shares, and in fact the stability of the Rothschilds is intimately wound up with the status quo of Europe. All the petty German Governments, beside the big Austrian Government, are propped up by their resources. Now, in times of peace all their securities are as good as cash, as they are convertible all over Europe. But in times of war people are apt to lose confidence in any security. They sell them, and a process of hoarding begins, which is the propeller of scarcity.

Securities being cast extensively on the market, their realization is attended more and more with difficulty until the Continental funds become usual.

able, and thousands of the Rothschilds' capital dead fixtures. The Rothschilds have no vast landed estates to fall back on, like the Baring and other great merchants in Great Britain. They have all the Jewish aversion to land. Their wealth is invested in the hands of governments, and the solvency of some of these governments—as for instance that of Austria—does not enjoy the highest reputation.

If in addition to the war we should see revolutionary outbreaks in Europe, consequent on the high price of food and other material pressure, the dangerous position of the Rothschilds will appear in its most aggravated form. But even in the present condition of things, unaggravated as it is by internal disturbance, we have every reason to question the blind faith which exists in the stability of the house. The genius which inspired the old Meyer and Nathan and Anselm has departed. And the surviving brothers are, with the exception of James in Paris, men without intellect and mere creatures in the hands of their pet brokers. If it were not absurd it would be injudicious to continue to repose so much faith in that house, when so many elements present themselves calculated to affect its stability.

Clustering round the Rothschilds we have all the Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Hamburg and London Jewish bankers, all more or less engaged in the barter trade of securities—the Biehoffshims, the Foulds, the Mendelssohns, the Heines, the Jacobsons and Ries, the Hambros, the Hollenders and Lehrens—whose drafts all pass for first-rate, although a